



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1816.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1816.

VOL. V.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1816.

[NO. 220.]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tenth Half-Yearly Lottery of the **PROBOLINGO PAPER CURRENCY**, will take place on the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, in the usual manner.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 8th May, 1816.

Bekendmaking.

HIERMEDE wordt kennis gegeven, dat de Tiende Half Jaarlyksche Lottery van het **PROBOLINGO KREDIET PAPIER**, op den 15de dezer, ten 10 uren voor de middag, zal getrokken worden ten Staathuize te Batavia, op de gewoone wyze.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,
Deputy Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA, den 8ste Mei 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to Government on or before the 1st proximo, for the purchase of all the **TIMBER** that may at that date be unsold, in the several Government Staple Places throughout the Island.

The Tenders are to be specific at which of the Staple Places the party proposes to purchase the Timber, and whether they are intended to include the whole or what part of the Timber in store therein.

Payment is to be made for the Timber at Batavia, Samarang or Sourabaya, at the option of the Purchaser in silver or gold coin, or if it be more convenient to the Purchaser to give accredited Bills of Exchange on Bengal in payment, such Bills will be received at 15 days sight.

The Timber will be delivered to the Purchaser or to his Agent, according to the measurement made and conducted by the Public Officers of Government, in conformity to the regulations and orders of Government in such cases. The said delivery of Timber will be made to the Purchaser on or before the 1st of July next, from which date the Timber will, at any rate, be at the risk and charge of the Purchaser.

If any difference of opinion should arise on the delivery of the Timber with regard to the exact contents of each piece, the same shall be decided by joint Arbitration between the Resident on the part of Government and the Purchaser—such Arbitration being conducted in the usual manner.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the estimated cost of the Timber purchased, shall be made within five days after the Tender is accepted, and shall become forfeited if the contract be not fulfilled by the Purchaser, and the remainder of the purchase money shall be paid on the 1st July next, or on the delivery of the Timber before that period, in failure whereof, it is to be expressly understood, that Government shall have the right to resell the Timber without reserve, and that the first Purchaser shall be held liable to make good any loss resulting on such resale.

The Tenders are to express that the Party consents to the terms contained in this Advertisement.

The Residents respectively have received orders to afford every facility to any persons desirous of viewing the Timber in Store at the Staple Place, and have been desired not to conclude any Sales, in order that the quantity in store may accord with their monthly reports.

On and after the 15th instant, the latest Returns from the Staple Places may be seen at the Office of the Commercial Committee.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Deputy Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, 9th May, 1816.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die geneegen zyn om ten behoeven der Equipagen van *Zyne Nederlandsche Majesteits Scheep*, de benodigde *Vies*, enz. te leveren;—gelieven binnen agt dagen uitterlyk, by de ondergeteekende intezenden een gestote billet, inhoudende opgave der minste pryzen waar voor zy de leverantie van de ondergemelde artikels, telkens op aanvraag navolgens de benodigdheid voor de Scheepen kunnen aanneemen, als:—

Ryst,	tot circa	45 coyangs,
Zuiker,	ditto	1,200 ponden,
Koffy,	ditto	6,000 dito,
Gedroogde Visch,	ditto	12,000 dito,
Varkens Vet,	ditto	6,000 dito,
Versche Clappus Olie,	ditto	2,500 kannen,
Azyn, Inlandsche,	ditto	2,400 dito,
Peper, zwarte,	ditto	200 ponden,
Zout,	ditto	4,000 dito,
Brandhout,	ditto	30 ord. vadems.

BATAVIA, den 11 Mei, 1816.
J. C. ROMSWINKEL.

Advertentie.

Op Donderdag, den 16de Mey 1816.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoo-ver Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit Welmelden Rade, Vendatie werden gehouden voor de woning van *H. Schultz*, in de Nieuw-poort Straat, van een parthy by wege van Executie achterhaalde, Huismebelen en andere Negotie goederen.

Op Vrydag, den 17de Mey 1816.

VOOR het Kantoor van den Sequester voornoemd, van een parthy mede by wege van Executie achterhaalde, Goud en Zilverwerken, Slaven, Wagen en Paarden.

Passage

To **ENGLAND** and **HOLLAND**, may be had in the English ship **PRINCE REGENT**, Captain *J. WHITE*—Apply to Messrs. *J. VAN REENEN & Co.*

Passagie

NAAR **ENGELAND** en **HOLLAND**.
ADRES BY
J. VAN REENEN and *CO.*

For Freight or Charter to **EUROPE**, ON MODERATE TERMS.

The very superior British ships **ALBINA**, 415 tons, 3 years old—**BROTHERS**, 430 tons, 1 year old.—apply to *Mr. Robert Sinclair*, at *Mr. Watt's*, No. 1, New-port-street.

VRAGT NAAR EUROPA.

Op billyke Condities.

DE snel zeilende zeer goede Britische Schepen **ALBINA**, 415 Tonnen, 3 jaaren oud,—**BROTHERS**, 430 Tonnen, 1 jaar oud, adres by den Heer *Robert Sinclair*, ten Kantoor van den Heer *Watt*, No. 1, Nieuw-poort Straat.

VRAGT

NAAR

AMSTERDAM,

IN het snel zeilende tot Lading gereed leggende Schip **THE PRINCE REGENT**, gevoerd door *Capt. John White*, adres by *J. van Reenen* en *Co.*

GENERAL MEETING at the Society the Harmony, at Ryswyk, on Monday the 13th inst. at half past 6 o'clock in the evening.
F. BREDERO, Sec

ALGEMENE VERGADERING in de Societeit de Harmony op Ryswyk, op Maandag den 13de dezer des avonds ten half zeven uren.
F. BREDERO, Sec.

RYSWICK, den 10de Mey, 1816.

For Sale.

FRESH imported **POTATOES** from Salatiga, at the house of *Mr. Schaijder*, outer Newport-street.

Te Koop.

VERSCHE aangebragte **AARDAPPELEN** van Salatiga, ten huize van de Heer *Schajder*, in de buiten Nieuw-poort-straat.

For Private Sale,

At No. 17, Great Malacca-street, FOR READY SILVER MONEY

Superior French Claret, in cases of two dozen, at Span. Dolls. 8 p. doz.
Ditto Vin de Grave, in ditto, 8 ditto.
Madeira Wine, 8 ditto.
Cogniac Brandy, 10 ditto.
Holland's Gin, in pipes, ... 1 p. gal.
Ditto Ditto, in Cases 12 each
Ditto Ditto, in half do. 6 each.
Ditto Ditto, in bottles, 5 pr. doz.
Hodgson's Pale Ale, in bottles 5 p. doz.
Salt Beef, per barrel, 30
Salt Pork, per barrel, 40
Tagal Rice, per coyang, 35
Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, per barrel, 8
Spirits of Turpentine,
Manufactured Tobacco,
Batavia, April 27.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten-deeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan den boedel van wylen de Heer *Magnus Clingberg*, worden verzocht daar van opgave te doen, aan den eersten Teekenaar binnen de tyd van een Maand gerekend van heeden.

Ook worden die geene waarvoor en by wie den overleedene zig als Borg geïnterponeerd, heeft verzocht om zig binnen veertien dagen van andere Borgen te voorzien.
T. COONING,
P. MEYER.

BATAVIA, den 25ste April 1816.

Bills on England & Holland.

TO BE HAD,

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

Blank Wills

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

OP het Landgoed Tjiliboet, overleed na eene kortstondige ziekte van slegts drie daagen, het jongste zoontje van *R. VAN PREENG.*
den 1ste Mey, 1816.

WATERLOO.

COMMISSARISSSEN OVER HET FONDS, TER AANMOEDIGING, VEREERING EN ONDERSTEUNING VAN DE GEWAPENDE DIENST DER NEDERLANDEN, IN JAVA; by voortduuring met Edelmoedige en ruime bydragen van dit Fonds, werdende begunstigd; hebben het genoegen op nieuw Eervolle melding te doen, van de ondervolgende

INTEKENAAREN

tot den 8ste Mei 1816.

TE BATAVIA, (vervolg.)

Van Gesseler te Lintelo	....	H. C. Guldens	4200
W. de Groot	....	ditto	1500
H. L. Senn van Basel	....	Ropyen	250
Tan Pèengko	....	Zilvere	ditto 120
J. H. Cox	....	ditto	200
A. Michielsz	....	ditto	200
T. P. A. Martheze	....	Zilvere	ditto 125
G. Kool	....	ditto	132
G. Reinking	....	ditto	132
C. Heyer	....	H. C. Guldens	150
D. von Franquemont	....	Zilvere Ropyen	100
F. Bredero	....	ditto	100
E. A. Trefke	....	ditto	100
A. Maarschalk	....	ditto	100
A. G. P. Feltmenger	....	ditto	100
J. G. Sweebe	....	ditto	96
J. J. Jonker	....	H. C. Guldens	100
H. A. Haun	....	Zilvere Ropyen	50
Krause	....	ditto	50
J. F. Carels	....	ditto	50
Weduwe Schill	....	ditto	50
Weduwe Haefely	....	ditto	50
Weduwe Barkmeyer	....	ditto	50
J. Nelissen	....	ditto	50
J. Burgers	....	ditto	50
J. A. Lion	....	ditto	50
F. Rynhart	....	ditto	50
A. de Nys jun.	....	ditto	50
W. F. Leubardt	....	ditto	50
D. Schapp	....	ditto	50
J. Dirksen	....	ditto	44
J. C. Kloeg	....	ditto	40
J. Hindermeyer	....	ditto	30
L. Smulders	....	Zilvere	ditto 25
Weduwe Pielat	....	ditto	25
C. Jung	....	ditto	25
C. G. Stopkeerb	....	ditto	25
J. Schajder	....	ditto	25
A. van Ysseldyk	....	ditto	25
J. Surrie	....	ditto	22
K. Dornancee	....	ditto	22
P. F. Nicolaas	....	ditto	22
Weduwe Villeneuve	....	ditto	20
J. Sursansie	....	ditto	20
J. C. Claus	....	Zilvere	ditto 15
L. J. Hendriks	....	ditto	10
W. P. Engelhard	....	ditto	10
J. S. Wannemaker	....	ditto	10
G. van Groll, zal zelve remitteeren.	....	idem.	
J. G. van den Berg, idem.	....	idem.	
R. C. N. d'Abo, idem.	....	idem.	
J. Cantz, idem.	....	idem.	

TE BANCALLANG.

C. Reep Zilvere Ropyen 500

TE SUMANAP.

T. Abels Zilvere Ropyen 150
— Leyfeldt ditto ditto 100
T. C. Reep ditto ditto 50
C. G. Burgemeestre ditto ditto 20
H. Munter ditto ditto 20

Beloopende de Inschryving van deze vierde bekendmaking, ruim *Tien Duizend Guldens*; en met de Inteckenaaren vermeld in de Kouranten No. 215, 218 en 219, te samen, de aanzienlyke Somme van *Zes en Zestig Duizend Guldens* Hollands Courant, welke bedragen, door de nog verwacht wordende inschryvingen, zo alhier als elders, gelyk Commissarissen zig vleyen, naamwaardig staat te worden vermeerderd.

COMMISSARISSSEN ten hoogsten verëerd met het vertrouwen van hunne mede Ingezeeten op dit Eiland, zullen met yver volharden, de belangen van dit Fonds voortestaan: zy vinden ruim hunne belooning en de Kragtadige ondersteuning en medewerking, die hun van alle zyden toevloed; en waar door deze inschryving, by haare sluiting zal zyn geklommen tot een bedragen, waar op geene inteekening bevoorens, zelve in tyden van welvaart, heeft mogen worden gebragt. Een sprekend bewys, dat *JAVA's* opgezeteenen, ofschoon zo zeer in getal als vermogen verminderd, niet agterlyk zyn, wanneer belangstelling voor *KONING, VADERLAND* en *nuttige instellingen*, het onderwerp mogen weezn.

COMMISSARISSSEN nodigen dezulken, welke als nog zoude willen inteekenen; dit als nu te komen doen ten hunnen Huize; of wel by billet aan hun adres, blyvende ten allen tyde

genegen, dit voor het Fonds dankbaar te
aanvaarden.

BATAVIA, den Este Mei 1816.

N. ENGELHARD,
W. J. CRANSEN,
L. Z. VEECKEN,
Commissarissen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. A. is informed that certain pas-
sages in his paper have unavoidably been
expunged from their personal tendency.

AAN

Den Opsteller en Uitgever der
BATAVIASCHÉ GAZETTE.

MYN HEER!

Heden by het ontvangen van uw week-
blad, viel myne aandacht al dadelijk op de
woorden *of het afschaffen van den Slaven
Handel*, welke ik niet grote letters ter ne-
der gesteld vond; plat te bed leggende,
en myn hand en oogen niet ten dienste
hebbende, verzocht ik het stuk, hetwelk dit
zo veel belang gevend opschrift voerde,
my voor te lezen; weldra werd ik tot het
voorneemen opgewekt daar op onder die-
neme een antwoord te schrijven, also ik
meende te ontwaaren dat uw correspon-
dent een nieuwigheid in deze gewesten
moest wezen, die, den part der Slavery
nog de intentie der kundige Engelsche
Ministers verstaan nog begrepen hebben-
de, alleenzichte worden voorgestund
door een onbezuisde zucht om, (helaas wel
in zyn nadeel) zich door schrijven bekend
te maken en ik gaarne het myne wil toe-
brengen om alle vooroordeelen en verkeerde
begrippen, welke daardoor in Europa
en elders waar dat stuk gelezen mogte
worden, zonde kunnen ontstaan, weg te
neemen. Het is dus dat ik de vryheid
neme aan uw myn legen gevoelen op dat
schriftuur toezenden, in verwagting dat
gy wel de beleeftheid zult willen hebben,
in uw aanstaande Gazette, hetzelfde een
plaats in te ruymen.

Ik heb de eer te zyn,

Uw D. W. Dienaar.

A. M. A.

BATAVIA,
den 4 Mey, 1816.

OVER DEN SLAVEN HANDEL.

De Slavery is van eene zeer oude datum,
en ten allen tyden de veragting der volken
gewest, des niet te min blyft zy bestaan en
heeft hare trappen van onderwerping, de En-
gelsche de Hollandsche de Fransche en de
Spaansche natien (om van anderen niet te
spreken) hebben dien handel tot op dit ogen-
blik niet kunnen missen, op Ceylon en Cor-
mandel heb ik veel Engelschen gekent, die
zich door slaven lieten bedienen en wanneer zy
het goeddagten dezelve weder verkogten, op
Batavia zelfs heeft de Gouverneur en verschei-
dene andere Engelsche Heeren zig door Lyf-
eygene slaven laten bedienen, dit alles
strekt ten bewyze dat het gewenscht tyd-
stip nog niet geboren is dat de Slavery (voor
als nog zoo nodig), geheel kan worden ver-
nietigd.

In de Hollandsche Huisgezinnen vind men
zo grote menigte, dat zy minder slaaf zyn,
en een onbezorgd leven tyden dan hunnen
Lyfheer of Lyfverruwen, die voor hun moe-
ten zorgen, en eenigzints van goed gedrag
zynde een gelukkig leeren kunnen hebben;
bewyst dit alles niet en weet men ook niet by
ondervinding dat de Slavery in deze gewes-
ten zogenaamd is, en ten opzichte van die men-
schen niet met dien hatelijken naam behoeft
bestempeld te worden.

Met doemen en verdoemen, ja met onbere-
deneerd schrijven, komt men zelden ver in de
waereld, en den Heer van G. t moet als
vreemdeling zeker tot nog toe een ledig gan-
ger zyn, want had hy zyn tyd nutter besteed,
om vooreerst de aart der zaken voornamen-
lyk in dit land te onderzoeken, hy had op het
denkbeeld kunnen komen, dat het raadzaam,
en noch altoos tyd was om zyne begrippen
over den Slaven Handel aan het publiek open
teleggen, waar over het als noch zeer onkun-
dig en verward schynt te denken.

Survius Tullius Koning van Rome, wilde
den staat zynen vorige dienstbaarheid wel we-
ten, hy gaf daar om de slaven byzondere voor-
rechten, ja wanneer het onder de Romeinen
nodig was ten stryde te trekken, zoude een
bloedaart, zonder in aanmerking te nemen of
hy slaaf of vry was, met schande bedekt wer-
den.

Mozes den wetgever der Joden heeft zelfs
de slavery in zyn tyd noodzakelyk geoor-
deelt; leest zyne wetten omtrent de schulde-
naars, hy is de laatste man op wien de Heer
van G. t zich kan beroepen, want volgens
Exodus 21 vers 2 waren de Hebrëen, gekogte
Lyfeygenen van de Hebrëen, geen wetgever in
de bekende waereld heeft ooit noodzakelyk
geoordeelt met eigene landgenoten zo te han-
delen, geen Engelsman kan een slaaf van een

Engelsman, geen Hollander die van een Hol-
lander wezen, enz. enz. enz.

Het spykeren aan de Deurpost bewyst niets,
en was enkel ceremonieel, ziet Exodus 21,
vers 1 tot 6 inclusive en Doctr. 15, vers 12
tot 17 inclusive, „indien uw broeder zyn tyd
„zal uitgedien hebben, tot uw zal naderen en
„zeggen Broeder ik hebbe uw lief, ik heb-
„be uw Hoys lief en uw Kinderen, ik wil by
„uw blyven dienen, zoo zult gy eene priem
„nemen ende steken in zyne ooren en in de
„Deuren, en hy zal eeuwiglyk uw dienstknecht
„zyn.”

De meeste slaven zyn overwonnelingen van
de Aziatische Vorsten op humane vyanden, deze
menigte van Indische Koningen hebben tot
een regel aangenomen, de overwonnenen zom-
mige tot boeting van hunne geyle lusten, an-
deren tot vernederende dienstbaarheid aanto
houden, en de overige een geweldige dood te
doen ondergaan, zy laten zig egter door het
ruyge goud overhalen om de ter dood gedoom-
de in Slavery aftegeeven.

Hoegelukkig is het dus, dat die menschen
slaven kunnen en mogen worden, en veel al
meer zagtheid en gemak hun leven ten
einde brengen, als zy in hun eygen Vaderland
zoude hebben ondervonden.

Een der Engelsche schryvers van dezen tyd,
noemt, hoe ongaarne, den slaven handel enig-
zints een gelukkig bestaan; om dat hy onder-
vonden heeft, dat men in Africa de menschen,
welke niet tot den slaven handel konde dien-
nen, vet mesten, om op te eeten.

Voor en met de geboorte van den Heer van
G. t hebben vele Engelsche Parlements groo-
te, mannen van uitgezotte kunde, mannen van
bepoefde ondervinding, den slaven handel
voorgesproken, hebben die kundige Debatten
niet jaren lang geduurt; en wil nu iemand
een vreemdeling wiens lage toon die van een
windbrekend en onberedeneerd jongeling is,
die nog weinig van diegelyke zaken weet, de
geheele waereld, die niet denkt als hy, ver-
achtelyk en bespottelyk ten toon stellen,
welk een overdrevene verregaande verwaand-
heid.

De Engelsche Ministers welke voor het af-
schaffen van den slaven handel waren, geven
thans meer dan ooit bewyzen van hunne toen-
maals verregaande staatkunde in dat stuk,
daar in de West Indien verscheidene plantagien
door gebrek aan volk ledig laggen en niets
waardig zyn, en de negers die daartoe gemist
nu in de Engelsche Colonien van Africa ge-
bragt worden tot het aanleggen van nieuwe
plantagien ten voordeele van Brittenland.

Zo de Vorst der Nederlanden den slaven
handel heeft afgeschaft, het zal steunen op
gronden van goede staatkunde, waartoe ieder
Nederlanden in dit gewest het zyne gaarne
zal willen toedragen; het is bekendigd aan
dien Vorst even als aan Zyne Brittanische
Majesteit dat den Heer van G. t zig opwerpt
om de gevoelens dier gekroonde Mogendhee-
den te approberen, te gelyk te schelden en te
razen, daar nog schelden nog razen te pas
komt; het geen hy nader zal ondervinden by
het lezen van staats besluiten eener wel geves-
tigde Regering.

Gedurende circa vyf-en-twintig jaaren,
dat ik de Indien ben rond gereisd, heb ik
weinig over den slaven handel hooren spree-
ken, en nog nooit over het stokpaardje dat
niet een anders maar het eygen stokpaardje
van den Heer van G. t zal wezen, daar ik en
myne Landgenoten al het mogelyke vertrou-
wen gesteld hebbe op de wyze en gelukkige
Regering van onze altoos waardige WILLEM
DE V. en de verdere waardige Regeerders van
ons geliefd Vaderland, om de Nederlanders in
geene slavery te laten zugten onder het ge-
bied van den grooten Heer of zyne Vasallen
Tunes, Tripolie, Marocco en Algiers.

Was het over hondert jaren dan wel later
de intentie geweest van Engeland, om geen
Europische slaven by den Turk te dulden,
dan had men moeten aannemen de voordragt
van den Admiraal de Ryjter om met ver-
eenigde Engelsche, Hollandsche en Fransche
Machten, &c. den grooten Heer, en voor al
de zo evengenoemde roofnesten te bedwingen.

Het algemeen misnoegen te Batavia over
het afschaffen van den slaven handel, en het
strafbaar gemor van onderscheidene dwaze
menschen zo als den Heer van G. t dit noemt,
is voor het grootst gedeelte een mistasting
van den Heer van G. t die maar iets heeft
willen zeggen om in het publiek te spreken,
daar het zelden een onderwerp van discours
is in de gezelschappen en het voor een ieder
welkenkennend mensch wenschelyk zoude zyn,
dat wy hier buiten dienstbaren konde weeten
die wy slaven moeten noemen, waartoe het
tydstip egter nog niet geboren, noch ver af is,
en wie die maar eenigzints bedaard en verstan-
dig denkt, gevoelt niet dat daar veel toebehoort,
dat daar heel veel van afhangt.—Het dicht stuk
getituleert de slavery door geheel Indien
proefnemelyk ondervonden, is verre van een
morrend geschrift te zyn, voor niemand bele-
digend, toont het den aart der volken, de
voor als noch bestaande noodzakelyk der sla-
very, en hun gelukkig bestaan, en ik durf
zeggen dat het de algemeene toestemming heeft
weggedragen van die gene die door ondervin-
ding daar over kunnen oordeelen.

Eindelyk zal ik in het algemeen den Heer
van G. t aan raden meer styl, meer zamen-
hang en verband te houden, ongepaste stok
en stop woorden te myden en zyne werken
altorens die publiek te maken, door meer
kundige te laten nazien en verbeteren, op dat
en eygen ingeboorenen en kundige vreemde-
lingen hem niet bespotten en de oogenblikken
die hy zoo znuur schynt gespaart te hebben
tot het verward ontwerp van zyn schriftuur
voortaan ten aanzien van diegelyke tedere
onderwerpen niet meer nuttelous doe verloo-
ren gaan.

Aan den uitgever van de

BATAVIASCHÉ COURANT.

MYN HEER,

Door het onderstaande Grabschrift (voor
den schryver van het stukje over den slaven
handel) in uwe Courant te willen insereren
zal uw daar mede verplichten.

Uwe bestendige lezer,
TONIUS.

Hier onder deeze steen
Leger begraven een
Zyn naam was v. G. t
„T was een bekaaid vent;
„Hy dacht veel goeds te sichten
„Door and'ren te betichten
„Van ongepast gemor—
„De vent had vast een snor!
„Sta, wandlaar by dit graf,
„En weet dat hy hier neergelegen,
„De volkeren wetten gaf
„Om voor haar eigen deur te veegen.

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] May 3—Brig Helena, J. Ros, from
Samarang 29th April,—passengers, Messrs. Delamor,
C. Loh and J. Kennel.
4—Brig Maria, R. Devos, from do. the 28th do.—
passenger, Mr. C. Cornelis.
Same day—American ship Alexander Mansfield,
Benj. Church, from New York 24th Dec.—passenger,
Mr. T. W. Robinson.
Ditto—Ship Mary Ann, L. Quintin, from Ports-
mouth 8th December.
5—Brig Griffin, A. Noguez, from Samarang 1st May,
—cargo, Sugar.
7—Brig Fortune, J. F. Drysen, from Tagal 1st do.
—passengers, Lieut. A. A. Homer, and Mr. Henricus.
Same day—Ship Countess Loudon, W. Hammon,
from the Cape of Good Hope 29th Feb.
Ditto—Ship Brothers, Ralph Stamp, from London
4th Jan. and the Cape of Good Hope 26th March.
8—Ship Ocean, Alex. L. Johnson, from New
Holland 18th March,—passengers, Capt. Richards,
11th Regt. B. N. I. and Doctor E. F. Bromley.
9—Ship Friendship, W. Black, from the Cape of
Good Hope 16th March.
Same day—H. N. M. ship Ieris, Capt. G. A. Pool,
from the Cape of Good Hope 14th Feb. with Troops.

DEPARTURES.] May 4—Brig Christina, W. Wil-
loughby, for Samarang,—passengers, Messrs. Wall,
Harvey and Lowden.
5—Ship Fanny, John Wallis, for Bengal,—pas-
sengers, Miss Spurrell and Dr. Bowman.
6—Brig Hendrik, H. Dulken, for Indramayo.
Same day—Brig Susanna Barbara, S. E. Badendyk,
for Tagal,—passenger, Mr. H. Arons.
9—H. C. C. Thetis, Lieut. R. Reynolds, for the
Westward.
Same day—H. C. Gurboat No. 9, J. Holman, for
Banca,—passenger, Capt. W. Burslem, Master Att.
Ditto—H. N. M. brig Spion, Capt. van der Hoeft,
for the Westward.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Volage,—H. N. M. ship Admiral
Everet,—do. do. Ieris,—H. C. ship Fairlie,—ship
Mary Ann,—do. Brothers,—do. Prince Regent,—do.
Albion,—do. Countess Loudon,—do. Friendship,—do.
Ocean,—do. Good Hope,—do. Helen,—do. Manda-
rine,—do. Maria Louisa,—do. Johanna Frederika,—
Brig Henriette,—do. Margaret,—do. Margaret,—do.
Debora Anthoñetta,—do. Helen,—do. Maria,—do.
Griffin,—do. Fortune,—do. Jane,—Dutch ship Arinus
Marinus,—do. Twee Vrienden,—do. Zeeploeg,—Ame-
rican ship Juno,—do. Sea Lion,—do. Alexander Mans-
field,—Arab ship Mahadar,—do. brig Borong,—Ma-
lay do. Expedition,—do. Sophia,—Chinese do. Su-
sanna.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, the 3d May, 1816.

The General Order of the Officer Com-
manding the Forces, under date the 27th ult.
appointing Mr. Roderic McKenzie, a Colo-
nial Lieutenant in the Javanese Corps, vice
Barbier, appointed a second Lieutenant in
His Majesty's 2d Ceylon Regiment, is con-
firmed.

Lieut.-Colonel Forssteen having omitted to
bring with him from Bengal a certificate of
the last pay and allowances there drawn by
him, and having certified upon honor, that the
latest period for which he has received his
Company's allowances is the 31st May, and
his King's subsistence the 24th June, 1816—
the Deputy Military Pay-master General is
authorized and directed, till the required cer-

tificate can be obtained from Bengal, to dis-
burse to Lieut. Colonel Forssteen, his pay
and allowances as they may become due.

The Deputy Military Pay Master General
will advance to Mr. Assist. Surgeon Thorn-
ton, on account of his arrears, a sum not ex-
ceeding one months pay and batta, &c.

Batta and allowances for March, and ad-
vance of pay for April, 1816, will be issued
to the Troops serving on Java, on or after
the 15th instant.

C. METHVEN,
Assist. Secretary to Govt.

We have the pleasure to announce the
arrival of the ship *Two Brothers*, she left
England on the 4th of January, and
brings Newspapers to that date—we were
kindly favored with a perusal of some of
them yesterday, and regret that time has
not admitted of our making many ex-
tracts. The particulars of Count Lava-
lette's escape from prison appears in our
subsequent columns—these journals also
inform us of the intended Marriage of the
Prince of Orange to the Sister of the Em-
peror of Russia, which event was announc-
ed by a message to the States General.
The Powers of Europe had entered into a
league to overthrow the Pirate States of
Africa, to release the European captives,
and suppress the traffic in Slaves carried
on by them in violation of the rights of
human nature, and in defiance of the de-
crees and intercessions of all the respecta-
ble powers in Europe.

An Imperial Ukase had been issued at
St. Petersburg, for recruiting the Russian
Armies on the ostensible plea of filling up
vacancies—this measure has given rise to
various conjectures, and it is generally at-
tributed to a hostile design against the
Turks.

Affairs in France stile wear an unprom-
ising aspect, the religious disputes and
commotions in the South continued with
violence, and the persecution of the Pro-
testants has produced much discontent,
and caused reflections to be made on the
views and conduct of the executive Gov-
ernment in France, who appear to have
taken no active steps to check it.
Prussia, it is said, has offered an assu-
lum to the persecuted Protestants. The
Allied Armies had not entirely withdrawn
from Paris, but the Government, it is al-
leged, has gained strength since the ex-
ecution of Ney. The French funds were
rising, and sanguine hopes were entertain-
ed that the country would meet the ex-
traordinary contributions without material
inconvenience—some changes had taken
place in the French Cabinet, the King is
reported to have been adverse to
the system of coercion and restriction,
and even to have opposed the State Trials,
which obnoxious measures were imposed
on him, but little dependance can be plac-
ed on the statements in the French papers,
which are under the dominion of a rigid
Censure. It is even said that the Nether-
land journals had been interdicted as
tending to inflame the public mind in the
present agitated state of the country. We
will publish some further extracts next
week.

We are sorry to learn, that the *Two
Brothers* passed a large ship which ap-
peared to be stranded on Pulau C lappa,
an Island near Java Head—Considerable
doubts and anxieties prevail with regard
to her and we could have wished that the
fate of the Crew had at least been ascer-
tained—Government however, on learning
of the accident and that no assistance had
been afforded, immediately dispatched the
H. C. Cruiser *Thetis*, and it is hoped that
she will be in time to afford effectual aid.

The *Heir at Law*, will be represented at
the Weltevreden Theatre on Wednesday
evening next, and we are rejoiced to an-
nounce an additional accession to the The-
sopian band, in the original and much ad-
mired supporter of *Lord Dabery*.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

We are happy to announce, that the daring
and unfortunate attempt of the brave Porlier
has awakened the Spanish Government to a
sense of its dangers; and that the King has,
by a praise-worthy resolution, determined on
extricating himself from the counsels of ser-
vility and intolerance. The advocates of
despotism will, invariably, be found among
those who counsel submission to a greater
despot. Thus they who stimulated all the
severity of the Court against the liberal party
in Spain, were the same men who had advised
the infatuated journey to Bayonne, and the
infamous treaty of Valency. They enticed
their Sovereign into his fetters, they contrib-
uted to his further degradation in prison and
in exile, and when, owing to the energy of

more virtuous man, he at length re-ascended his throne, they urged him to turn all the thunders of his vengeance against the heads of those, with whose integrity they could not venture to put themselves in comparison. In speaking of these latter as the *liberal* party, we do not mean to intimate, that we acquiesce entirely in all their views; but they have obtained the name of *liberales*, and their opponents have of *serviles*, and each seems to deserve its appellation relatively to the conduct of the other. Far different is the use, or rather the abuse, of the term *liberal* in France. There it is used to imply a total exemption from the restraints of conscience, a false humanity, which consists in leaving the wicked at liberty to pursue new crimes, and a lame and impotent justice which deprives the injured of all retribution. The *liberales* of Spain are men who, perhaps injudiciously, but never dishonourably, have sought to rescue their country from evils, gross, dangerous, and acknowledged. They did not overturn the throne; but, on the contrary, rescued it from foreign pollution. If, in some particulars, they pursued their projects of reform to an incautious length, it is to be hoped, that, warned by the evils they have encountered, they will henceforward seek to attain only practicable benefits for their country. In that case, if the King should have the wisdom to assemble the Cortes, and to propose measures of real amelioration, we may yet see his views for the public good cordially supported by the very men, whom he has been taught to look upon as his greatest enemies. Whenever so desirable a state of things takes place in Spain, the memory of Porlier will be rescued from that disgrace which an infuriated and cowardly faction sought to cast upon it at Chorrana. His errors may be lamented; but his patriotism, and the rectitude of his intentions, will obtain acknowledgement and admiration. A letter of very late date from Madrid will be found in another part of our paper, stating the particulars of the unexpected change in the King's counsels, and giving the list of the persons who have been disgraced, among whom are Escoiquiz and the Duke of San Carlos.

MADRID, OCT. 8.

Yesterday was ushered in with a sweeping list of about 30 persons, who had been all about the King's person, or in his confidence, who have been dismissed and banished with more or less disgrace. At the head of it is the Duke of San Carlos, the celebrated negotiator of the disgraceful treaty of Valency; but he comes off with some credit, having been named Ambassador at Vienna. The others consist of his Private Secretaries, Officers of his Household, Counsellors of State, Officials of the Secretaries, Lawyers, Serjeants, and all the low trash, who have been intriguing behind the curtain, and giving the most pernicious advice ever since his return to his throne. Some have been sent to their native villages, and others to Ceuta. It is not exactly known who has had the merit of working this miracle upon the King. It has been managed with secrecy, and the whole of the decrees are said to be in his own hand writing; but be it who it will, it may be considered a favourable omen, and hailed as an event likely to produce the best effects in this unfortunate country. I send you the copy of a list which has been given me, which I believe to be pretty correct. There are besides many priests of inferior note, who had been infesting the palace with their baneful intrigues. Should this measure be followed by a general amnesty to the *liberales* now under prosecution, and the calling of the Cortes, as some go so far as to say, then the King and country might yet be saved from the precipice, to which they were fast approaching. It is to be remarked, that among them all, there is not one name of an individual who is, or ever has been, supposed to be friendly to British connection. They are generally of the *et-dévant* French faction, so that it may be considered as a triumph to England, and a severe blow to all her enemies at this Court. Some of the Ministers are expected to go out, but at present I cannot name them.

LIST OF PERSONS BANISHED FROM MADRID ON THE SEVENTH OF OCTOBER, 1815.

Echevarri, Minister Police, very odious to the public.
The Duke of San Carlos, Mayor, sent Ambassador to Vienna; the Conde de Miranda appointed successor.
Moreno, Private Treasurer; Artieda, Private Secretary; the Two Garridos, Scriveners; Zacharia, Bueno; Bonahar, Officer of the Palace; Afara. All in the King's confidence, employed in the household and about his person, meddling in all affairs and not the purest.
Avella, an Officer of the Secretary of State, who was in England with Cevallos.
Palomera, Secretary to the Mayordomia.
Muehca, (General) a creature of Ballesteros.
Bayled, Legiza, and Morales, officers of the Secretary of War, ditto, ditto.
Romero Alperento, (a Lawyer,) author of a celebrated paper in support of Ballesteros against the Duke of Wellington.
Congora and Villamil, Counsellors of State of the Clerical faction.
Lana, official Mayor Hacienda, ordered to Ceuta.
Bauifano, a native of Lima, a great friend of San Carlos.
Quadra, Secretary of the Council of State.
El Padre Castor, editor of the *Atalaya* of la Mancha.
Besides many Priests and others of less note.
Escoiquiz, ordered to San Lucar.
Colonardi ordered away from Madrid and the Sitios (Royal Palaces.)

LONDON, OCT. 25.

HOUSE and FURNITURE for BUONAPARTE.

Many of our Readers will, perhaps, be amused by the following further particulars of the house and furniture for Buonaparte:—

We have already stated, that the framework for the house is nearly complete at Woolwich. The front is in the pure simplicity of the Grecian style. It is about 120 feet in length, containing fourteen windows, and a fine open corridor. The depth of the building is about 100 feet, with a back corridor, almost making the whole structure square.—It is two stories high, and will have an elegant cottage appearance. The ground floor of the right division of the house contains Buonaparte's apartments. In the centre of this wing is his drawing-room, which as well as the other apartments for his accommodation, is spacious, being about 30 feet in length, by a breadth of 20. This proportion runs through the whole. Next is his dining-room, with an adjoining library, behind which is a capacious billiard-room. His bed-room, dressing-room, and bath, are of course connected. The left division of the edifice contains spacious and well suited apartments for the officers of his suit. The rear comprises the servant's and store-rooms. The kitchen is somewhat curiously constructed, being detached from the regular building, and yet perfectly convenient to the dining-room, without communicating any offensive fumes to the principal range of rooms. This is an improvement of no small value in a sultry climate. The hall is plain, and merely furnished with seats. The corridor will furnish a cool and shaded promenade.

The drawing-room is coloured with various shades of green. The curtains are Pomona green made of light silk taboret, bordered with fail green velvet, and edged with a gold coloured silken twist or gimp, to correspond. The green silk forms a fine ground for the border—and the style in fitting up the upholstery is new, chaste, and simple; the curtain-rings are concealed under a matted gold cornice, enclosing the rod on which they run. The supporters are gilt and carved patras, and the green velvet folds form into the architecture of the room by falling in straight lines at each side of the windows, where they draw smooth and compact, without interrupting the progress of two useful but often excluded properties of nature—air and light. The centre table is formed out of one piece of exquisitely veined British oak, polished in the very highest degree of perfection. The pier table is of the same timber and quality, inlaid with a slab of the *verd antique* marble of Mena, the only place in which this precious material is now found, and surmounted by a pier glass, with a frame of Buhl and ebony. The chairs in this apartment correspond with the tables. There are also two Greek sofas with foot stools; these are peculiarly elegant, being enriched with highly finished or *mold* ornaments. The carpets are of the brussels texture, in shades of olive, brown, and amber; colours finely calculated to harmonise with the tone of decorations in the room. The walls are of light tints of sage-green, with beautiful ornamented pannels in Arabesque gold. The colours, it will be observed, ascend from the darker shades upon the ground until they are lost in the cream colour of the ceiling. This produces a harmony in the decorations, which is in the highest degree elegant. One of the drawing-room recesses is filled up by a piano-forte, and a few tasteful chandeliers and candelabras are occasionally introduced with a pleasing effect.

The Dining-room.—A neatly finished table, supported by substantial claws and pillars, capable of being divided to suit a company of from six to fourteen. The isle-board intended for the Imperial plate is of a new form, pure and simple in its construction and decoration. The wine-cooler is of bronze and rich wood, and shaped after the fashion of the Greek Bacchanalian vases. The chairs are plain. The curtains are of lavender-coloured silk with a rich black border, relieved by a gold-coloured silk lace and cord. The carpet and walls are shaded with the same colours, falling into with a black and brown relief; the latter, of various hues, pervade the room.

The library is fitted up in the Etruscan style, with a number of dwarf book cases. The curtains are of a new material, composed of cotton, which produces the appearance of fine cloth. The library table is particularly elegant, and mechanical ingenuity has been laboriously applied to furnish it with desks and drawers, suited to every convenience of study and accommodation.

The Sitting-room is fitted up with several cabinets, formed of ebony, inlaid with polished brass; the carpets are ethereal blue, intermingled with black.

The Bed-room contains a high canopy bedstead, with curtains of fine straw-coloured muslin, and filae draperies of Persian—the entire edged with a gold-coloured fringe ornament. The bedstead encloses a curious musquito net, formed of silk web, embossed with transparent rich drapery. The Dressing-room possesses the usual conveniences required by taste and comfort. The adjoining bath is marble-lined, and so constructed, that it can admit either hot or cold water.

The sets of china were selected from different manufacturers throughout the kingdom.

An immense quantity of stationary will also be sent. The cargo will weigh nearly 500 tons—it will be divided into about 400 packages, and several artisans are to accompany it, for the purpose of fitting up the establishment at its destination.

The Morning Chronicle, Oct. 26, 1815.

We have received letters from Cadiz, dated Oct. 6, of which the following is an extract:—

"The moment the heroic resolution of the brave Porlier was known in this city, all the inhabitants were preparing to second his patriotic designs, and were filled with the same enthusiasm which impelled them to resist the armies of Napoleon, during a siege of three years. Nothing was to be seen but felicitations and embracings, every thing denoted that the minds of the people were ready for an explosion. Unfortunately, a few hours after the receipt of the happy tidings, the extraordinary express sent down by Court with all haste arrived, announcing that Porlier had fallen into the hands of his enemies. Two days more would have been sufficient for all Spain to have manifested her wishes. Yet our hopes are by no means lost. This shock has only paralysed the towns which have not had time to decide for themselves. A flame thus confined cannot fail to break out with greater fury.

"We are assured, with certainty, that Cartagena has embraced the party of the Cortes. To day this news is circulating here, accompanied with the applauses of the inhabitants of this place, and every thing announces we shall not be long in following the same impulse. Several other towns also of the Levant are said to have risen in favour of the constitution, inspired by the example of Cartagena. This city is so much devoted to good institutions, that even the friars are *liberales*. The situation of that place, the excellent state of its fortifications, and the general odium its inhabitants bear to the despotic acts of Ferdinand and his Ministers are circumstances which will cause the insurrection to take deep root. You may have an idea of the spirit of the Carthaginians, by the manner in which they celebrated the day of San Fernando, in June last. The band bill which announced the theatrical entertainment was couched in such equivocal terms, that it rather appeared like a satire against the King than a compliment in the usual form. Its heading was thus—"In order to celebrate the memory of our august Monarch, the new tragedy will be performed of *The Tyrant of Lombardy*, which will be followed by the farce called *The End of the Turkey* (which you are aware is fattened and then loses his head), the whole to conclude with a general *Dance of the Mad*."

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.

NORTH SHIELDS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 20.—The following men of war are now in Shields harbour, viz.—Tartarus, 20 guns, Snake, 18, Redwing, 18, Hearty, 14, Clunker, 14, Cadmus, 14, and Griper, 12. They are well filled with marines.

Tuesday, a Memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, was transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, in order to be laid before the Cabinet, setting forth the perilous situation of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The interview with the Seamen on the 13th inst. ended in disappointment to the public. After seemingly giving in, they became as tumultuous as ever on Saturday, erected a gallows, of a triangular form, on both sides of the Narrows, and furnished one of them with a rope for a noose, as in the mock Admiral Parkes's time. This was done under the range of the guns of his Majesty's ships of war, and of Clifford's Fort. One of the Magistrates for Durham was threatened, and brutally treated in cutting the rope down.

One of the sailors having heated himself in hastening from Sunderland, after drinking cold water, fell down dead. It is now discovered that the misguided men have been administering unlawful oaths to each other, walking under a painted arch formed by two sticks.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, upwards of 500 special constables were sworn in by the Magistrates acting for the east division of Castle-ward. Many of them gentlemen, substantial householders, ship-owners, and spirited tradesmen, belonging to North Shields and their vicinity. The same has taken place at South Shields.

Some small vessels have been allowed to depart, by the committee of seamen, from the port, on paying the indefinite contribution exacted by them. When the money is paid, the ship hoists a jack at the main top-gallant-mast-head.

Several of the boxes containing the quarterly subscriptions for payment of seamen's widows and children, have this

week had some hundreds of pounds taken out of them.

Wednesday, the Royal Westminster regiment of militia arrived at Sunderland by sea, and immediately marched from thence. They are now in Tynemouth barracks. Tuesday a number of field pieces, with ammunition, were sent from the depot at Newcastle, to Tynemouth Castle.

Thursday, one of the sailors (a mate of a ship) having broke from the mob, was sworn in a special constable; in an hour after, his house was broken into, door frames, and all destroyed, himself taken violently; after knocking down three or four of the ringleaders he was made fast by the middle, and hung on a gallows at Low Lights, near the men of war; after hanging some time, his body (not much injured, except in the struggle) was cut down, soused in a tub of water, and then allowed to walk amongst the breakers of the King's peace.

On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, the ship *Renown*, of South Shields, Mr. G. M. Clough, owner (then at Messrs. Laid's dock gates, and adjoining the dock and building-yard of N. Fairless, Esq.) was discovered to be on fire, and which it appeared had taken place in the fore-castle. By the evidence of several witnesses, who have been examined on oath before the Magistrates, it seems quite certain this vessel has been set on fire by some base incendiaries, whose intentions happily were in a great measure frustrated, by the prompt and able exertions of all classes of the community, who speedily got the fire under, and thus saved the vessel and other valuable property adjoining. The cables, sails, &c. on board the *Renown* are entirely destroyed, and the hull of the vessel much injured. Two boys who were in the half-deck asleep, knew nothing of it till awakened by the people from the shore. The Captain of the Hawk, (Henley), of London, has given strong circumstantial evidence; his ship was boarded an hour before, by very suspicious persons, one particularly so.

A reward of 500 guineas is offered for a discovery of the incendiaries. Captain Charles Cockerill, in his zeal in quelling the fire, had two ribs broke and was otherwise much injured.

HULL, OCT. 23.—We have this day seen a letter which left Newcastle so late as yesterday. The writer communicates the important fact, that the Magistrates proceeded to North Shields on Saturday morning, with all the military force. In the forenoon of that day, the marines from the vessels of war had taken possession of all the boats; they made a hole through the bottom of some them and others they hauled up close to Clifford's Fort, under the command of the river in the men of war's boats. The shops at Shields were all shut by one o'clock and the dragoons dispersing the seamen wherever they met with them. The crew of one boat, who were attempting to stop a vessel going out, had been apprehended, and taken to prison. Fifteen or sixteen sail proceeded to sea in the evening, and the wind being fair, it was expected that many more would sail, provided they could get hands. We are happy to add that no lives have been lost.

By letters from Shields yesterday, it appears that the number of prisoners made of the refractory seamen, amounts to more than has been stated. No less than 50 have been taken, 30 are on board the vessels in the river, and 20 are in the prisons at Shields.

The Morning Chronicle, Oct. 27.

The Paris Papers to the 24th instant came to hand yesterday. The little they are permitted to disclose is amply sufficient to prove the disorganized state of France. Whilst from all quarters they announce the conviction and punishment of individuals for political offences, we find at the same time, from the official Orders of the Day, issued by Marshal Macdonald, that the army of the Loire, long since nominally disbanded, still exists in a state of mutiny and insurrection; add to this the agitation in the Capital itself, and the acknowledged attachment of numerous individuals in the departments, to the emblems of the late Government, a curious instance of which occurs at Toulouse, where the Mayor and Prefect have declared furious hostility against tri-coloured cockades, buttons with eagles on them, and other articles of equal importance, and to this disposition oppose the re-actionary spirit of the ultra Royalists manifested in various and repeated instances of persecution, and we have a melancholy but faithful picture of the situation of France. A Government without confidence, wielding oppression and persecution,

(Continued after Poetry.)



To the Editor of the
JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR,
If you conceive the following lines which I met with in the course of my reading this morning, worthy a place in your Paper, in addition to the many arguments already before your Readers in favor of the abolition of an inhuman traffic, they are at your service, from

A Friend to the Benevolent Institution.

2d May, 1816.

THE HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

Say ye that dare—proclaim it ye who can,
What right has man, to lord it over man;
What right the badge of Sovereign power to wave,
And name the image of his God—a Slave?
Urge not that policy approves a trade,
By which such princely fortunes have been made,
For know, true happiness ne'er yet arose,
From wealth created by another's woes;
Nor urge the weak—contemptible excuse,
That custom justifies the foul abuse,
Custom like this, which nature over-reach,
Are truly honored, only in the breach.

Lives there the man—the wretch I would have said,
Whose heart to pity's piercing cry is dead;
Lives there the man who never yet did prove,
The sweets of filial, or conjugal love;
If such exist—they may, perhaps pursue
The trade of blasting joys they never knew;
But that a Father, Husband, Brother, Friend,
Should Nature's dearest ties asunder rend,
Is such a cruel—such a monstrous act, [fact,
That Truth herself is ashamed to acknowledge as a

Behold the Natives of the Torrid Zone,
To what peculiar vices are they prone,
That persecution with relentless hand,
Should plant her standard on their barren strand,
Tear from a Mother's and a Child's embrace,
The wretched Father of a wretched race?
And shall a Nation, Freedom's fairest boast,
Enslave the Natives of wild Africa's coast,
Forbid it Heaven—and forbid it man,
And crush the cruel traffic while you can!

Early accustomed with the sun to rise,
The sable huntsman to the Forest hies,
(Unlike the Sportsman of our milder clime,
Who murder deer by way of killing time;
Impelled by stranger motives to the wood,
Pursue their object—his—his daily food.)
Till the sun's last bright, tho' lingering ray,
Finds his labour, while it ends the day;
Then 'tis his morning steps he doth retrace,
And if, perchance, successful in the chase.

What grateful pleasure agitates his breast,
As he anticipates the coming feast;
Arrived at length, he winds the well-known horn,
Till now the welcome signal of return;
But ah! those notes so sweetly shrill before,
Were in his absence rendered so no more,
For ah! the cruel white men have been there,
And spread around confusion and despair.
The aged and infirm are left to mourn,
Their sole support—their children from their torn;
The youthful fathers doomed themselves to go
And leave their families to endless woe.

The Hunter,—all his schemes of joy forgot
Hearts with amaze and trembling seeks his cot
Finds the loved partner of his fortunes, wild,
And strives, but strives in vain, to find his child!!!
Awhile the parent stands in mute surprise,
(The slip in sight where all his treasure lies)
Then rushing to the strand, impetuous braves,
Th' op'ning fury of the raging waves.
But ah! his feeble efforts are in vain
The freshening breeze but mock the father's pains,
Till quite exhausted with th' unequal strife
He sinks, and terminates his wretched life.

Thou martyr'd Father—when the time appears
(And come it must, tho' delayed for years)
When the last trump shall summon those who sleep
In to the bosom of the easy deep,
How will thy cruel murderer shrink to hear
"Give me my Child," assail his guilty ear.
Till accusing spirits from all parts rebound,
And Heaven's high chancery echoes with the sound.
No pitying tears for crimes like his are shed,
As the recording Angel marks the deed,
Repentance too avails him little now,
Discriminating justice aims the blow,
The blow that hurls him to a distant sphere,
To expiate the crimes committed here.

A custom more honored in the breach than in the observance.—SHAKESPEARE.

+ This inhuman traffic, has, to the honor of humanity, been abolished since this was written.

† The Author has here availed himself of Sterne's sublime idea—with what success the judicious reader will determine.

(Continued from the third Page.)

as the miserable means of supporting its tottering power, and a people only waiting the first favourable opportunity to resort to open resistance to its authority. In this state of affairs, the allied troops, who were about to quit France, appear to have suspended their departure, but this determination can only serve to increase the irritation of the public mind, and render it more disposed to acts of violence and outrage, nor will the journals of the Princess to different parts of France tend much to allay the ferment. As a sort of desperate resource the Government resorts to a suspension of the Constitution in the measure authorizing unlimited arrests. Upon this project we have not yet had any report of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies; it was fixed for Monday last. The report of M. Bellart, from the Committee appointed to consider the project, has only for

its object to bring together arguments in its support; and this task is not executed with much ability, the reporter confining himself to common-place topics, without at all touching upon the great principles which a question of this nature necessarily involves. The Chamber of Peers have at length determined to publish a *procès verbal* of their proceedings in the *Moniteur*. Some of the Papers give an extract from the *Vienna Court Gazette*, respecting the mode of carrying on the negotiations at Paris, which is chiefly important on account of its statement that Austria, England, and Prussia were agreed as to the removal of the works of Art from Paris, thereby shewing that Russia was no party to the act.

The Duke de Fitzjames had submitted a proposition to the Chamber of Peers for returning thanks to the Duke d'Angoulême for his conduct in the Southern Provinces, which would no doubt give rise to a highly interesting and curious discussion. The debate was fixed for Tuesday last.

The Morning Chronicle, Oct. 30, 1815.

Every friend of humanity must deplore the depravity of those English writers, who can so far forget what they owe to their fellow-creatures, as to justify the horrors now perpetrating in France. During no equal period of the despotism of Bonaparte, were so many cruelties committed, or such a scheme of extensive persecution established, as since the return of Louis XVIII. In the Chamber of Deputies it was recently asked, How, if authority were thus given to every petty agent of Government to arrest all whom he chose to suspect, they were to provide for their prisoners? It was answered, with the utmost *sang froid*, by demanding, "How they were provided for in the time of Robespierre?" This savage insinuation was, indeed, received with horror; but the White Jacobin was not called to order. The provision made for the prisoners in the time of Robespierre was, that they were sent by scores to the Guillotine; that they were drowned by hundreds, or taken off by poison and *egorgement* in their cells. And such is the provision that a *pure royalist* proposes to make for the prisoners under the new law!

The present condition of France certainly can be compared only to the state of things under Robespierre. A wretch has publicly boasted that he was the author of the *infernal machine*. Thus the attempt at assassination, so often denied, is now not merely proved, but made the ground of pretension to royal favour! In England, so abhorrent is the idea of an assassin, that our children are taught to commemorate the plot of Guy Faux by annually burning him in effigy. But mark the difference;—the *Guy Faux* of France is a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and claims to be rewarded for his execrable attempt!

So perfectly established already is the reign of terror, that all further attempts to stem the tide of despotism in the two Chambers will be feeble indeed. Already the minority in the House of Peers is in dread of manifesting their opinions, and some of the most distinguished among the Members have withdrawn. They were threatened in the most tender quarter—in the objects most near and most dear to their hearts; for under the new law any ruffian might seize on the most helpless of their relatives, and plunge them into a dungeon; there to remain without trial, and for an indefinite time.

A Ministerial Paper devoted to the Bourbons has been at length compelled to acknowledge, that there are rumours at Paris of a misunderstanding between the Duke of Berry and the Duke of Wellington. It is singular that their Correspondent, from whom they profess to derive this intelligence, should have kept them so long in ignorance of a fact, universally known for many weeks in that city, and the topic of general conversation there among men of all parties and descriptions; and it is more extraordinary still, that in communicating this tardy information, he should not have added, that the English army, and the whole English nation, have been as much the object of abuse among the Royalists as the Duke of Wellington himself, ever since the interference of the English troops to enforce the restitution of the statues and pictures in the Louvre to their lawful owners. There is no term of reproach which the *grateful* Royalists have not bestowed on the English army and on their gallant Commander. Whatever dislike these gentlemen had to the spirit of rapine and conquest, which formed the chief stain of Bonaparte's administration, they had no objection, it seems, to retain the fruits of his plunder; and when, after many delays and subterfuges, they were compelled to yield them up, they vented their wrath in rancorous abuse and vain denunciations of vengeance against a nation, which, after harbouring and supporting them for twenty years, had at length, with an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure, restored them a second time to their country, and placed them by force on the necks of their reluctant countrymen. There was no expression of hatred from which they abstained; there was no idle menace in which they did not indulge. One of their Princes, they said, should go to the West, and another

to the South, in order to collect an army of pure Royalists, who would first enable them to triumph over their constitutional charter, and restore the despotism of their ancient *regime*, and might then be employed to punish and expel the insolent strangers, who insulted and lorded over their King. Unmindful of their valorous conduct in the month of March, the more sanguine of them prophesied, that in six months they would recover the laurels they had lost at Waterloo. And this was not the language of republicans and constitutionalists, but of pure Royalists; and was held, not in streets and coffee-houses, but in the courts and antichambers of Princes. This base ingratitude would appear incredible, if we did not recollect that within little more than a twelve-month after the return of the Emigrant Priests, who had lived for more than ten years on the bounty of England, the greater part of them were employed in fatiguing Heaven with their impious prayers for our ruin and subjugation. In this temper of the Royalists, the Duke of Wellington happened to go into the King's box at the Opera, a violation of decorum which, in their minds, filled up the measure of his iniquities. "On voit bien," exclaimed one of the hopes of the family "que ce n'est qu'un parvenu: il n'est pas fait pour être grand homme." Such language from such a being could only excite the contempt of the great man against whom it was directed. That he should ever trust them or esteem them, is impossible; but that he would indeed cheerfully support them, should the interest of his country require it, in spite of such ill usage, we do not doubt; and that, as it is, he may be brought to support them by the dint of the intrigues of legitimate Royalists, English or French, we own we have some apprehension.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

ESCAPE OF LAVALETTE.

Lavalette escaped from prison the night before orders were expected for his execution. He made his escape from the Conciergerie on Wednesday night, and, though the Paris Papers of the next day make no mention of it, we are enabled, from our Private Correspondents (says an Evening Paper), to communicate the following full details:

Paris, Dec. 20.—It has been generally believed, for some days past, that the severity of the law would, by royal prerogative, be mitigated in favour of M. Lavalette; but the following circumstance will shew there was little foundation for such belief:—Madame Lavalette presented herself at the Thuilleries on Monday last, accompanied by the Duc de Ragusa, through whose protection she got introduced into the Salle de Marechaux, where she waited the arrival of the King. Immediately on the appearance of his Majesty, Madame Lavalette threw herself at his feet, imploring the royal clemency in favour of her husband. The King, with all that grace and dignity peculiar to him, replied—"Je suis bien fâché, Madame, que la clemence ne puisse pas s'accorder avec mon devoir*." His Majesty had no sooner ceased speaking, than the Salle resounded with the unanimous cry of *Vive le Roi!*

It is necessary I should mention one circumstance which, I understand, called forth the marked disapprobation of his Majesty, namely, the conduct of the Duc de Ragusa, who, for the purpose of introducing Madame Lavalette into the Salle des Marechaux, forced the *consigne*.

*These were the exact and literal words of the King.

PARIS, DEC. 12.—After having stated to you in my letter of yesterday, the answer of the King to Madame Lavalette, who had invoked the Royal clemency in favour of her husband, I expected to have announced to you to-day, that the sentence of the law with respect to him had been carried into execution, instead of which I have to inform you, that he made his escape from prison yesterday evening. This he effected by bribing the gaoler, who has taken flight with him. It is said there is a subterraneous passage under the Conciergerie (the prison in which Lavalette was confined,) by which his evasion was greatly facilitated. The Minister of Justice was to have ordered the execution of Lavalette on Monday evening.

It was supposed that Lavalette had taken the road to St. Quentin after he had quitted Paris, as the *gens d'armes* were at Louvre six leagues from Paris at three o'clock this morning in pursuit of him. The Minister of Police was apprized of his escape a few hours after he had quitted his prison, which was supposed to be between six and seven o'clock yesterday evening.

Two of the officers on guard at the Thuilleries have been sent to the prison of the Abbaye for having suffered their *consigne* to be forced by Marmont and Madame Lavalette.

Thursday Morning, DEC. 21.—The barriers have been since closed; no person is allowed to leave the town. Several British officers, returning to their country quarters, were obliged to take up their abode for the night in the metropolis.

Thursday Evening.—I transmit to you from the highest authority the following details concerning the evasion of Lavalette. This interesting event I briefly communicated to you in three lines this morning by the post.

Madame de Lavalette's health has been, as you know, very seriously impaired by her late sufferings. For several weeks past, in order to avoid the movement of her carriage, she has used a sedan chair. She has been accustomed to be carried in this vehicle into the prison, when it is constantly deposited in the passage of the under turnkey's room: thence passing through a door, the yard and corridor lead to the prisoner's apartments. At four yesterday afternoon Madame de Lavalette arrived as usual with a bonnet à la Française and a large veil, accompanied by her daughter, a young lady 11 years old. She was assisted up stairs and dined with her husband. About half past five M. de Lavalette arrayed in his past clothes, taking his daughter by the arm, and supported by one of the turnkeys, slowly descended to the chair. No uncommon circumstance occurring to excite suspicion, he passed before all the Inspectors and Guardians of that horrible abode, and, at the unbarring of the last gate, was restored to the fresh air, to his friends and liberty. In the mean time Mad. de Lavalette, who had thrown over her the large cloak of her husband, was seated, breathless, in his arm chair, with a book in her hand, and the candle burning behind her on a table. At half-past six a gaoler entering the room, spoke to her but met with no reply: he repeated the question, and astonished at the continued silence, he approached nearer to the Lady, when, with a smile succeeded by strong convulsions, she exclaimed—"Il est parti!"—you may imagine the confusion. The Prefect of Police was acquainted with the event at a quarter before seven; estafettes were dispatched in every direction, and the barriers closed. It was at first rumoured the Ministers themselves had concurred in his evasion; that an English Gentleman had conducted him away in his carriage, which was waiting at the end of the street for him; that one of the turnkeys had fled with him, &c. The first of these reports is absurd, the others I am neither able to confirm nor contradict.

The Police traced the chair two streets distant; there, it appears, M. de Lavalette alighted and stepped into the carriage that was in readiness for him. It is conjectured he will fly into Bavaria, where his intimate friend and relation the Prince Beauharnois will receive him with open arms, and the influence of that distinguished character is so great with the King, that should he reach his territories, there can be little doubt of his future safety. This well conducted plan was executed with peculiar felicity, and at the decisive moment; for M. Barbe Marbois, after several invitations, was reluctantly obliged to send yesterday evening to his Majesty's Attorney-General the papers which *ex officio*, passed through his hands from the Cour de Cassation. It is said he has in some degree committed himself by keeping those important documents full two days longer than the law authorises, in his possession. The Attorney-General must have done his duty immediately, and Lavalette would have been to-night a headless trunk.

Madame de Lavalette slept in prison. You would with difficulty conceive the interests she has every where inspired. On quitting the King with Marshal Marmont, she threw herself at the feet of the Duchess d'Angoulême, and the courtiers disengaging her hands from the gown of the Princess, vociferated *Vive le Roi!*

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 28th January, the Lady of Richard Prowden, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
Same day, Mrs. Chistiana, of a Son.
At Cossipore, on the 18th Jan. the Lady of Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, of a Son.
On the 25th January, Mrs. Charles Hudson, of a Daughter.
On Monday the 22d do. the Lady of Capt. Lieut. Hunter, of the 1st N. I. of a Daughter.
On the 1st Jan. Mrs. W. Smith, of a Daughter.
At Chinsurah, on the 21st do. Mrs. Hansen, of a Daughter.
At Benares, on the 15th do. the Lady of R. M. Bird, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Sultanpore, Oude, on the 15th do. the Lady of Major Duncan, of the 2d N. I. of a Daughter.
At Allahabad, on the 16th Dec. the Lady of Lieut. McCraker, of the 14th N. I. of a Daughter.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1816.

PARIS PAPERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of October 13.

PRESIDENCY OF M. LAINE.

At half-past twelve, the Deputies having left their Bureaux, and assembled in sufficient number in the Chamber, the President declared the Sitting commenced, and delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen,—The ruling sentiment of Frenchmen, that which absorbs your souls, silences in me even the pride of gratitude. It deprives me at least of the power of expressing, in the manner I wish, what I owe to your honourable suffrages. Who indeed, Gentlemen, can, amidst public misfortunes, have any other thought, any other wish, than that of mitigating the calamities which for eight months have overwhelmed France and her King? A great hope for attaining this object is afforded. It arises from the unanimity of hearts concurring here in a firm and frank determination for the safety of the State. The solemn oath taken in this place by the united Legislative Body, warrants the belief that the contests on great political questions are, by the aid of that Charter which rallies so many opinions, and re-assures so many interests, finally terminated. What, therefore, may be the magnitude of the evils with which our country is desolated, let us, Gentlemen, sustain the hopes which she places in us. Let us seek, in the causes of her adversities, lessons of justice and propriety. In setting those examples which the nation expects from its Representatives, let us prove that common misfortune unites minds and elevates character, and all Frenchmen will soon shew, that they also know how to gain over themselves victories which are the more honourable in not afflicting humanity.

"Let us leave Gentlemen, let us leave it to God, who afflicts this nation to judge Kings; but let us surround our Sovereign with all the power which is necessary for extinguishing discord, causing France to be respected, and protecting public liberty."

Numerous applauses arose, which the President endeavoured to restrain.

A member moved, that the speech be inserted in the minutes, and printed to the number of six copies for each member.—Ordered.

A message was received from the president of the Chamber of Peers, containing a certified copy of the minutes of the royal sitting of the 7th, which were read and ordered to be deposited in the archives.

The following were elected Questors: M. Marcellus, M. Dandigne, and M. Blanquet-Baillet.

The President announced, that the Chamber would meet to-morrow at one o'clock, in a secret committee, to consider of the address to the King, and that a public sitting would afterwards take place.—Adjourned.

SITTING OF NOV. 25.

After the communications made by the Ministers to the Chamber in a secret Committee, General Augier delivered the following speech:—

"The communication of the Treaty and Conventions concluded between France and the Allied Powers, has doubtless penetrated your souls as well as mine with a profound and painful impression.

"Every Frenchman, whatever may have been his conduct and opinions during the late events that have prepared and brought on us our public misfortunes, will experience a similar sentiment. This will doubtless, Gentlemen, act as a powerful motive in inducing all men who have been misled; to attach themselves sincerely to the Government.

"Such then is the situation to which we have been conducted by the blindness, the seduction, and the defection of a minority of Frenchmen, whose duty it was to be the firmest supports and defenders of the State and the best of Kings!—What a lesson for fatality!

"Our evils are doubtless great, but they are not above our courage. They will terminate. And to promote that end every Frenchman, worthy of that name, will found the rule of his conduct, and the sacrifices he has to make on his love for his King and Country.

"The country, Louis the desired, legitimacy, and the Constitutional Charter, form facies to which are attached the safety and honour of France. Every individual will be penetrated with this truth, and will draw closer the ties of this fasces by an unbounded devotedness.

"Dear France! what evils hast thou endured! They would have been greater

as well as the dangers which thou hast incurred, had not thy august Sovereign brought to the Treaty which decided thy fate, as a substitute for imposing forces, eminent and justly venerated virtues.

"It is certain that his Majesty has more than once deplored the engagements as burthensome as imperious, commanded by the force of circumstances, which he has been obliged to form in the name of his children. Mandatories of the French people, will you not hasten to send to the foot of the throne, by the President of the Chamber, the homage of your profound resignation?"

"We may say to his Majesty, Sire, all France knows how serious and disquieting is the frightful position in which she is placed. She expected to have to make sacrifices and privations. She will support them with the greater courage, as your tender solicitude for your subjects is a sure guarantee that you have done and obtained all that was in your power to do and obtain; and your Majesty has thus acquired new claims to our benedictions.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.

Order of the day, October 13.

"National Guard—Called by his Majesty to the command of your legions, I feel highly honoured and flattered in contributing with the respectable body of armed citizens, to the good order and tranquillity of the great city.

"In the denomination of National Guard, is included the code of your duties and mine; it is the nation organised, for the preservation of its existence, its laws, and its government. The born enemy of anarchy, it acknowledges only the legitimacy of rights and property, which it protects and defends. Such is the aim and end of your institution; it is by courageously supporting it that we shall render ourselves worthy of that love and esteem of which his Majesty has given so many proofs to the nation—his sacred person is confided to our care; let us watch over it; let us preserve public tranquillity, and we shall thereby give to France, who expects it of us, a proof of our fidelity to the King, and our attachment to the country.

"The Marshal Commander in Chief,
"The Duke of REGGIO."

BOURGES, OCT. 18.

Marshal the Duke of Tarentum has published the three following Orders here:—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

"His Excellency Marshal the Duke of Tarentum, commanding in Chief the French troops, being informed that in contempt of frequently repeated orders, some soldiers have been seen wearing the ensigns of revolt, and others have been heard to utter seditious cries. The offenders of both descriptions have been arrested. His Excellency orders them to be carried before the Councils of War of the Military Divisions wherein the offences were committed, to be there tried and punished with all the rigour of the law.

"Every military person, whatever may be his rank, who shall wear any proscribed ensign, and who is not decorated with the white cockade, shall be immediately arrested as a rebel, abettor, or instigator of revolt, and tried and punished as such.

"Twenty-four hours after the receipt of the present general Order, the Officers and Chiefs of Corps shall, in case of its non-execution, be responsible, dismissed, and sent under surveillance to their homes."

"Head Quarters, Bourges, Oct. 10.

"The insurrectional commotions which have manifested themselves in some regiments of infantry and cavalry, of which the pay and the other arrangements, form only the apparent pretext, deserve the most exemplary punishment. His Excellency the Duke of Tarentum orders the Chiefs of corps to point out the instigators and abettors, to cause them to be arrested and conveyed to the chief place of their military division, accompanied with the charges against them, and documents in support thereof. His Excellency blames their indifference and tardiness in seeking out and punishing the guilty. He makes them responsible for every commotion which may hereafter occur, and declares to them that they will forfeit, along with their commissions, all the advantages promised in the King's ordinances."

"Head Quarters at Bourges, Oct. 9.

"Lieut. Rozey and his accomplices, authors and abettors of the revolt which took place on the 27th Sept. last, in the 2d Regt. of Foot Chasseurs of the late old Guard, cantoned at Bourgneuf, have been arrested by the Gendarmerie of the Puy-de-Dome, and a detachment of the Legion of the Meuse.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the zeal and good conduct of the Royal Gendar-

merie of the Creuze and the Puy-de-Dome, as well as of the Mayors and inhabitants of the Communes in the neighbourhood of the place where the arrest was effected, who seconded the Gendarmes with all their ability.

"Quarter-master Lafontaine, of the 1st regiment of the Horse Chasseurs of the late Guard, and some Chasseurs, who endeavoured to make their regiment mutiny, have also been arrested.

"All these criminals are now delivered up to the Councils of War, by which they will be tried with prompt and rigid justice.

(Signed) "Marshal the Duke of TARENTUM,
Comdg. in Chief the French troops.
"Head Quarters, Bourges, Oct. 11."

PARIS, OCT. 23.

At one of the late sittings of the House of Peers, the Duke d'Angoulême proposed to the Bureau or Committee, over which he presides, the proscription of two thousand individuals, about one-tenth of whom are residing in Paris. This motion was strenuously combated by M. Lamoignon, but in vain, for it was admitted as the subject of further and early discussion.

A great number of arrests has taken place within these few days. General Clausel escaped as the Agents of Police were entering his house. His Aide-de-camp fell into their hands. General Bachelu, an Officer who has served with distinction during every campaign for these twenty years, and who has never taken any share in the Government, has also been arrested.

CORUNNA MAIL.

CORUNNA, SEPT. 24.

On the 22d, General Porlier left this place to go to Santiago, in order, as we heard, to quell the troops and peasantry, who were disposed to oppose his views. Yesterday it was reported, that he and 22 officers had been made prisoners. In consequence of this report, (the truth of which is not at present ascertained) a counter-revolution took place here, in which the Captain General and the Governor of this place recovered their liberty. The town had been put in a good state of defence as circumstances will allow.

MANIFESTO.

Addressed to the Spanish nation by the Provincial Junta of the kingdom of Galicia, of which is President the Marshal de Camp Don Juan Diez Porlier, General Commandant of the Interior of the Kingdom:—

Spaniards!—After six years of a glorious and obstinate struggle to support the independence of the nation, and its honour, which was outraged in the person of its chief; after immense sacrifices, loss of property, and the shedding of so much Spanish blood, we have chased the enemy who sought to subjugate us, we have driven him from our soil, and obtained the re-establishment of the throne of our Monarch, we have recovered and maintained the splendour of the nation, we have made our name respected, and secured our independence, the first object of every people that values its dignity, and desires to preserve and transmit it unsullied to posterity. Not contented with defending, at the hazard of our lives, the land of our birth, we sought to secure its prosperity for the future by solid institutions, re-establish our ancient rights, remove the obstacles which impeded and obstruct the fountains of public wealth, and secure to all classes of the State the security of their persons and property, and the free exercise of their industry and their talents.

While our valiant warriors were giving to the world bright examples of courage and constancy, our Legislators assembled in the Cortes with full powers, delegated by ourselves, deliberating on the reforms which the situation of the state required, had wisely laid the foundations of our felicity, by uniting in one constitution our ancient rights and liberties, forgotten and trodden under foot in the lapse of time, and seeking by other wise decrees to relieve from the heavy yoke of odious and unjust privileges the unhappy labourer, the honest mechanic, the industrious manufacturer; and to give life and motion to the nation, by increasing its commerce and its prosperity. Warned by the lessons of experience, persuaded that the good will, and the most excellent intentions of the best Kings are insufficient, since, when alone, and without support, they are wont to be the sport of perverse counsellors and

wicked favourites, they would not have the monarchy again become the prey of new Olivarezs and Godoys, but that founded upon stable laws conformable to our ancient usages, and to the progress which the science of Government has made in Europe, the security and the felicity of the state might be reconciled with those of individuals, and the rights of individuals with the prerogatives attached to the person of the King.

Such, Spaniards, are our desires; our deputies, the faithful organs of them, secured them by means of wise decrees, which we have all of us sworn before God and man to fulfil and to obey; thus confirming our rights, giving new strength to those of the monarch, and recognising the holy religion of our fathers as the only religion of the state. In the midst of the disgusts which the misfortunes of a desolating war must occasion, in the midst of the opposition which the reform of abuses must produce, we have enjoyed internal tranquillity; no parties have arisen to revolutionize the state; no proscriptions to alarm and afflict families; calm and composed we began to enjoy the fruits of rational liberty, and we felt only that gentle and agreeable motion which is the life of nations, so that our independence being secured by the valour and the efforts of our brave soldiers, and civil liberty confirmed by the regulation and decrees of our Cortes, nothing was now wanting to our wishes and our hopes but the return of our captive Monarch; by that the nation avenged the insults it received from a foreign power, with that our illustrious warriors hoped for the recompence of their services, and the execution of so many decrees of the Cortes in their favour, and to which their exploits gave them so just a title; with that return, the good hoped that the executive power acquiring the energy which it ought to possess, and which only a King can give it, every deviation might be avoided, which the Spanish revolution might have suffered in time, by consolidating the reforms adopted, and making those variations which experience and the situation of Spain and of other nations might shew to be necessary. We were in daily hopes of this happy event. At length King Ferdinand entered our territory, directing his steps to Madrid, amidst the benedictions of the good, who hoped every moment to hear of his entrance into his capital, where, in union with our deputies, they thought they already saw him employed on the felicity of his subjects, confirming some decrees, giving other new ones, and altering those which, by common consent, it should be thought necessary to modify or change; they despised the reports that were soon circulated, that the King did not swear to the constitution, nor approve of any thing that had been done during his absence; they attributed this to the bad intentions, of interested persons, and though they saw the King surrounded by those whose folly, or treason, had drawn him to Bayonne, placed him in the hands of his enemies, and delivered up the nation to all the evils of anarchy; they believed that, instructed by the severe lesson which experience had given him, he would not suffer himself to be misled by his mistaken and pernicious counsellors; but the habitual influence which they had exercised over his mind from his infancy, having more power over him, he listened to them anew, again followed their counsels, and with them again plunged the nation and himself into an abyss of misfortunes, such as we, so much at our expense, have felt for above a year.

From these wretched Counsellors proceeded the decrees for the destruction of the Cortes; from them the re-establishment of all kinds of abuses; from them came the persecution of our Deputies, of so many brave soldiers, of so many worthy Spaniards; from them the disorder of our finances, the neglect and the misery of our soldiers, the public sale of employments; and from them, in short, the debasement of the nation, which instead of being respected and esteemed, as its sacrifices deserve, is degraded and despised by all Europe.

These few, but degenerate Spaniards, six years ago, prostituted themselves to the oppressor of their country, abandoned their King, and trampled under foot their most sacred duties. Anxious for wealth and honours, they recognised him who offered or secured them to them, and looked down with contempt upon those

Spaniards who, at Madrid and in all the provinces, raised the cry of independence. They made inveterate war upon them in the beginning, and did not join their banners till, despairing of the cause they had embraced, they believed it was a means to retain their salaries and their employments; faithless to all, they retained their enmity and opposition only to those who, from the beginning, had sought to defend the national cause. Almost all those who surrounded and counselled the King at Valencia, almost all those who surround and guide him now are of this class; they possess the chief offices of the state; and those very persons, who in 1808, were named by the intrusive Government to calm the insurrection in the provinces, compose a part of the tribunals appointed to judge the patriots, that is, many of those who, at that time, nourished in the provinces the sacred flame of patriotism. Alas! history does not present us any parallel.

Against such insults, such crimes as have been committed in this year, the Spaniards would have long since raised a dreadful cry, such as they did to defend their independence, had they not, prudent and composed, and lovers of their country, preferred, before they exposed it to new convulsions, seeking every method of conciliation, hoping that their King, undeceiving himself, would be the first to change his conduct, to chastise his perverse Counsellors, and preserve in fact and without stain the opinion of so many good Spaniards, so unjustly persecuted.

In vain we have hoped for a whole year; in vain has all Europe disapproved the conduct of the Cabinet of Madrid; in vain have several Princes remonstrated against the impolicy of its proceedings, and the injustice of persecuting so many illustrious patriots; in vain have many Spaniards ventured to speak truth to the King; the first have not been attended to, notwithstanding the respect due to such respectable allies and the others have been persecuted. To such a degree have they got possession of the person of the King, that they do not permit him to listen to remonstrances of so much weight, that they do not allow him time to reflect on the falsehood of their assertions. They tell him that the Cortes and the Regency sought to remove him from the throne; they try to corrupt public opinion by spreading a perfidious report, that there was a secret plan to spread irreligion and to persecute the clergy; in short they publish all kinds of calumnies, which none but men so perverse as themselves could possibly conceive. A year has passed; the Government has been in their hands; the Deputies, the Member of the Regency, the persons whom they wish to calumniate, have been surprised in the night, they have been able to discover their secrets, to unfold their machinations, and yet nothing has been found but proofs of their probity and their virtues; all Spain is convinced of this truth; what greater proof can there be than their own judgments and sentences; and in respect to public and private rights, how illegal and monstrous are all their proceedings; in which the very laws of the party they pretend to follow, are trodden under foot, in which the accused are not permitted to defend themselves personally, in which all judgments are summarily decided, many of the judges being at the same time accusers and witnesses, who, forming impeachments for what they themselves ordered to be executed in the time of the Cortes, have given to the world a new and unheard of example of injustice and atrocity. So many deserving and respectable men, so many priests, venerable for their virtues and dignities, so many officers of rank, covered with wounds, and illustrious by their services, now loaded with chains and thrown into dungeons, serve to satiate the rage of their infamous persecutors, who delight in their misery, and hope to destroy them by torments and affliction. And for what? Spaniards! what are their crimes? Their having sought to make us happy. If they are criminals we are all so; we have given our full powers, we have acknowledged and approved all that the Cortes have done: their deputies had no object but the prosperity of Spain; their decrees prove it: the Catholic religion was declared the only religion of the state; the privileges of its ministers were given them; decrees were passed to divide lands among them as soon as peace should be established; institutions for invalids were formed, and notwithstanding the poverty of the state, from its territory being for the most part occupied by the enemy, during the most of the time, the soldier was much less neglected than he has since been, notwithstanding the peace and the deliverance of the Peninsula.

The peasant was relieved from many burdens, and *Gabelles* which oppressed him; the manufacturer was freed from many ridiculous regulations and privileges; the merchant could traffic and make his speculations at liberty, and without those injurious formalities which the fiscal system had introduced; the creditor of the state hoped to see himself covered for the advances he had made; in short, all was acquiring a new life, and the nation would have been recompensed for its sufferings and its losses, if the road pointed out by the Cortes had been followed. But how different is that which has been taken, and how different also are the results. Notwithstanding a year's peace and tranquillity, our finances are in a worse state than ever, public credit is null, the brave defenders of the country are naked, without shoes, without pay, despised and persecuted; the labourer with his old *gabelles*, the manufacturer with his former fetters, and the merchant without circulation; our American colonies continually more irritated at seeing their Deputies imprisoned and the promises made to them broken. On the one hand the prison, on the other revenge; every where disorder and injustice. Such is the situation of unfortunate Spain.

Spaniards! either the country must perish, or we must find a remedy for such great and dangerous evils. All Europe is interested in seeing our nation well governed; it is the securest pledge of its tranquillity; experience must have taught it, that when Spain is governed by feeble hands, it necessarily submits to any who can impose conditions upon it. All Europe cannot but be pleased to see a government revive in Spain, which has so much contributed to the liberty and independence of all States; which has been recognized and treated with by the kings of Prussia and Sweden, and the magnanimous emperor of Russia. England our first ally and companion, that nation, rich and happy in its constitution, which has seen with horror the destruction of the Cortes and the persecution of its Members, will be the first to applaud us as it was the first to assist us in our insurrection, to acknowledge the Cortes, and to praise the patriotism and the virtues of the people.

All will applaud us if we continue to shew in our conduct that prudence and circumspection which have always guided us, and if taught by experience we improve our institutions by assimilating them to theirs.

Yes, Spaniards; prudence will never abandon us, the good of the country must be our sole object; our opinions, our rivalships, our private interests must be silent before such a great and important object. Compelled by necessity, seeing that truth cannot penetrate to the ears of the King, who is, as it were, besieged by his counsellors unless it is supported in a manner to make itself respected, we have taken the terrible, but necessary resolution, to demand by arms what has been refused to more gentle means. Our object, like that of all Spaniards, is no other than the establishment of the monarchy under wise laws, which, at the same time that they secure the prerogatives of the King, may likewise insure to us our rights. We require the convocation of Cortes named by the people, who may make in the Constitution proclaimed by the extraordinary Cortes, those changes which our situation demands; which experience has taught us, and which the Constitutions of the limited Monarchies of Europe require. The Cortes, by introducing order into our finances, will take care of the soldier; will reward the deserving warrior, will insure his subsistence in old age, and place the nation in a situation to be respected and feared. The nobility, if they lose any trifling part of their privileges, may be indemnified by the changes which the Cortes make in the Constitution, by giving them a political existence. The condition of the clergy will be in general improved, the parochial priests who so immediately contribute to the spiritual salvation of the faithful, being better endowed. The merchant, the labourer, the artisan, the manufacturer will again enjoy the benefits which they had begun to derive from the changes made by the Cortes in their favour. The public creditor, with a good administration of the funds of the public credit, will again hope to be indemnified for the advances and the losses which have been brought upon him by his services, or by his faith in the promises of the state.

These, Spaniards, are the wishes of the Cortes, they are ours, and they will doubtless be again the wishes of the Cortes when they meet. For such holy purposes, we invite all our sister provinces to unite with us, with the brave defenders of the country, with their worthy Officers, and their illustrious Generals; in short, with all the Spaniards of all classes. Firm in our purpose, we will not lay down our arms (if we should be obliged to employ them) till we have obtained it; and as we shall embrace every Spaniard who shall offer to join the banners of the country, we shall

prosecute without mercy those who, without love for their country, and enemies to the King, would rather leave him in the hands of vile counsellors than try to rescue him from their power, and open his eyes to their pernicious counsels. Our conduct shall be a model to our enemies; property shall be respected, and personal liberty not disturbed; but woe to those who, availing themselves of the august name of the King, shall venture to insult or to persecute any individual; they shall be responsible, and if they cannot be taken, those persons shall be so whom we consider as hostages. Secure in the justice of the cause which we defend, the world shall see that Spain, valiant and persevering in defending her country, is no less illustrious and courageous when she has to defend her rights and liberties.

By the Members of the Junta,
JUAN DIEZ PORLIER.

The above is stated on the title to be printed at Corunna, but has no date whatever.

(From the *Madrid Gazette Extraordinary*, of Sept. 27.
OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

MADRID, SEPT. 27.

Some troops of the garrison of Corunna, seduced by Field Marshal Don Juan Diaz Porlier (known by the name of Marquesito) rose on the morning of the 19th, against the legitimate authorities, publishing seditiously the constitution of the *soi-disant* Extraordinary Cortes, and arresting the Captain General and the Governor and Commandant, without the inhabitants of the said city taking a part in any of these acts. For the purpose of making his detestable project successful, and of supporting his usurped authority, the same person caused seditious proclamations to be circulated, which, far from producing any bad effect, filled the loyal inhabitants with indignation. The success corresponded with the temerity of the enterprise; for the flame of insurrection was scarcely kindled before it was extinguished, as appears from the following official letters addressed to Don Pedro Cevallos:—

FIRST LETTER.—CORUNNA, SEPT. 23.—Animated with joy at the sight of a people celebrating the victory of its King and of justice, I have the honour to announce to your Excellency the agreeable intelligence that the scenes of horror which Don Juan Diaz Porlier prepared for this loyal people, are happily terminated. Don Juan left this city on the night between the 21st and 22d, with the small number of troops, whom he believed the most faithful to his cause, and followed by some pieces of artillery, he marched upon St. Jago; from whence I received notice that he was abandoned by the greater number of his people, and put completely to rout by the faithful troops who waited to meet him on the road, and who were, it is said, commanded by Don Pedro d'Avalos.

At this news, the troops which formed the garrison of this place went out, or rather fled to escape the fury of the people, and carried away even the sentinels. We hope every instant to see the legitimate authorities, and enjoy that peace which one man disturbed. I can assure your excellency, that I have seen with the greatest pleasure, all the authorities and persons of all classes, testifying in the most heroic manner their love for their sovereign—God preserve your Excellency.

SECOND LETTER.—CORUNNA, SEPT. 23.—May it please your Excellency.—I have kept the courier till half-past 11 o'clock, that the captain-general might inform your excellency of his being set at liberty, of the re-establishment of tranquillity in the city, of the flight of the traitor Porlier, and his partisans, who, according to news brought by an officer who has come from Betanzos, has been taken and carried into that place.

Note of the French Editor.—Our private correspondence adds to this relation the following details:—Porlier was arrested in a village two or three leagues from St. Jago, where he was taking some rest. It was two petty officers who, as it is said, having received large bribes from the clergy and the nobility, succeeded in making the troops march against their officers and Porlier, who were arrested while asleep. The colonel of the regiment of Galicians, at St. Jago, by refusing to obey the orders which Porlier sent to him from Corunna, to cause the Constitution of the Cortes to be published, has, perhaps, saved Spain from a revolution.

From the Bengal Papers.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st February, the Lady of the Revd. Mr. Thomason, of a Daughter.
On the 14th do. Mrs. John Peroux, of a Daughter.
At Barrackpore, on the 5th do. the Lady of Capt. H. D. Showers, of the 9th Native Infantry, of a Son.
At Serampore, on the 6th do. Mrs. Thomas Saint John Byrne, of a Son.
At Dinapore, on the 28th Dec. last, the Lady of Capt. S. Tickell, of a Daughter.
At Agra, on the 26th Jan. Mrs. Wm. Campbell, of a Daughter.
At Chicacole, on the 22d Dec. the Lady of Lieut. Smyth, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, of a Daughter.
On the 2d December at Masulipatam, the Lady of George Edward Russell, Esq. Collector of that District, of a Son.
At Madras, on the 16th Jan. Mrs. Hattersly, of a Son.
At Vellore, on the 20th Dec. 1815, Mrs. Penelope Malbon, the Wife of Capt. M. R. Malbon, of the country service, of a Son.
At Madras, on the 12th Jan. the Lady of William Cooke, Esq. of a Son.
At Colombo, the Lady of Dr. Seratchley, Surgeon R. A. of a Son.

DEATHS.

Longevity.—At the Isle of France, on the 7th of Dec. last, the Widow Madame Guyonard Picautet, aged 106 years.
At Colombo, on the 9th Jan. after a most painful and lingering illness which he bore with the true patience of a Christian, Lieut. Davies, of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regt.

NEDERLANDEN.

's GRAVENHAGE, den 15den September. Zyne Majesteit heeft, uit kracht van het eerste additionele Artikel der Grondwet, by verscheillende Besluiten, tot Leden der Staten-Generaal benoemd:

VOOR DE EERSTE KAMER.

F. A. Graaf de Meer, voormalig Prins-Bischoep van Luik;
De Graaf de Thiennes de Lombrice;
Jonkheeren
Van Eynden van Blitterswijk,
Sleengracht d'Oosterland,
Van Tuijl van Serooskerken,
H. W. van Aylva,
Van Pallandt tot Eerde,
O. R. Alberda van Ekenstein,
De Heer R. J. Schimmelpenninck;
De Prins de Gave;
De Marquis de Trazegnies;
De Graaf de Hane de Steenhuyze;
De Burggraaf de Nieuport;
..... de Bruges;

De Heeren
Della Faille de Leverghem,
H. van Stralen,
P. van der Heim,
J. F. van Hogendorp,
H. A. van Bleiswijk;
Jonkheeren
Sloet tot Warmelo,
M. Bouvier,
H. van der Goes van Dirxland;

De Baron van Spaen La Lecq;
De Graaf de Lens;
De Baron van Blokhuisen;

Jonkheer van Brienen van de Grootte Lindt;
De Baron d'Anthon;
De Graaf Du Chastel;
De Baron Stockhem de Heers;

De Graaf de Borchgraves;
De Heeren
Obrt de Query,
N. Wartin,
F. W. Biers;

Jonkheer F. A. C. Lampens,
De Graven
Florent de Barlaumont Resneze,
De Harchies de Flamerlinghe;

Jonkheer G. F. van Asbeck;
De Heeren
De Grady de Bellaire,
Schijvel d'Allembruck;

VOOR OOST-VLAANDEREN
De Graaf della Faille d'Euyssie;
De Graaf Vilain XIV;
De Heeren
C. Faernewyck,
Norbert van Aken,
Pycke,

Baut de Rosmona, Verstraeten,
Jan Taek,
Huytens Karemans,
L. de Potter;

VOOR WEST-VLAANDEREN
De Heeren
Van Zuylen van Nieuvelt Wykerslooth,
De Schieters de Lophem,
Van de Mule de Nys,
J. B. Serruys,
Hulwout,
De Codd,
Reyngins,
Duhais (de Vader);

VOOR HENEGOUWEN
De Graaf de Thiennes de Fontaine;
De Heer Gendebien,
De Baron de Secus;
De Heeren
A. de la Motte de Baraffe;
De Lebidart,
Troye,
De Rasse,

De Burggraaf de Ham.
VOOR HOLLAND
Jonkheeren
Van Walsenaer Pancras,
G. K. van Hogendorp,
J. Sticher;
De Heeren
J. M. Collet d'Escury,
S. van Hoogstraten,
A. Hops,
J. Busch;

Jonkheeren
Schuylenburgh van Bomme-mede,
Deuts van Assendelft,
Roest van Alkemade;
De Heer J. P. Wicksteedt;

Crommelin;
Jonkheer G. A. M. van Bommel;
De Heeren
C. P. Genera,
G. Clifford,
J. Reppeleer,
F. van Hees,
E. Canneman;

Tot Griffiers zyn door Z. M. aangesteld;
By de eerste Kamer, Jonkheer van Pabst tot Bingen;

By de tweede Kamer, de Heer Ch. van Hallheim.
En zyn tot Presidenten, gedurende de buitengewone zitting, die eersdaags in Brussel staat geopend te worden, benoemd:

De Graaf de Thiennes de Lombrice, voor de eerste, en
Jonkheer J. E. N. van Lynden van Hoevelaken, voor de tweede Kamer.

De Vice Admiraal Verdooren, tot dus verre Directeur en Kommandant der Marine te Amsterdam, noch door Z. M. tot andere functien bestemd, is in gemelden post vervangen door den Schout-by Nacht Lemmers.

Het bevel over het Nederlandsche Eskader in de Middellandsche Zee is, by Koninklyk besluit van den 3den dezer, opgedragen aan den Vice Admiraal Jonkheer T. F. van Capellen; welke zich onverwylt op reis zal begeven, ten einde dat bevel van den Schout-by-Nacht Tulken over te nemen.

By een ander besluit, zyn de Constructeur-Generaal Glimmians en de Onder-Constructeurs van Es en Ciebert, uit den dienst van het Ryk ontslagen.

VOOR DE TWEDE KAMER.

PROVINTIE NOORD-BRAND.
Jonkheeren
Wassenaer van Onsenoort,
Van der Bruggen van Croy;

De Heer A. Reigersman;
Jonkheeren
L. van Sasse van Yselt,
J. D. van Tuijl van Serooskerken van Heeze en Leende;

De Heeren
P. J. Cuyppers en
A. J. J. H. Verheyen.

VOOR ZUID-BRAND.
De Kommandeur de Nieuport;
De Heeren
d'Onyn de Chastre,
Datrenghe,
Baesch de Houtain,

De la Vielleuse (de Zoon);
De Graaf Cornet de Greze;
De Heeren
De Spoelberch d'Eynthout,
F. J. Meus.

VOOR LIMBURG.
De Baron Kersbeers van Aldingoor;
De Heeren
J. A. C. van Panhuys,
De Sietel de Chokier,
Membrede.

VOOR GELDERLAND.
Jonkheeren
Van Lynden van Hoevelaken,
Van Heeckeren tot Kell,
De Heeren
Van Marckel Bouwer,
C. P. van Lith de Jude,

De Baron Spaan van Siljoen,
Jonkheeren O. van Randwyk.

VOOR LUIK.
De Baron Ph. de Goer;
De Heeren
De Pittuurs Budingen,
J. van Simonis;
De Baron Ernest Woot de Tintot;

J. B. d'Jacob,
H. Carbaeus,
R. Mielckamp,
C. Duvelaer van de Spiegel,
J. M. Snoeck van Loosen;

VOOR ZEELAND.
Jonkheeren
Huyssen van Kattendijke,
F. C. de Jonge,
De Heer C. G. Bykela,

VOOR NAMEN.
De Heeren
Wassinge,
Paul Mathe,

VOOR ANTWERPEN.
De Heeren
De Vinck van Westwessel,
De Wargny,
Woutier van Genechten,
De Bors,
A. Cagels.

VOOR UTRECHT.
Jonkheer Peeters van Cattenbroek;
De Heeren
Ph. Ram,
Voet van Witsen.

VOOR VRIESLAND.
Jonkheer S. H. H. van Eydinga;
De Heeren
Lyclama a Nycholl,
H. L. van Smidia;

Jonkheer W. H. van S. A. zame;
De Heer van Andria; de Kempenaar.

VOOR OVERYSSEL.
Jonkheer Van Heer tot Enersberg;

De Heer A. van Suijlen tot de Haer;
Jonkheer A. C. Bentinck tot Nijmegen;

De Heer S. J. Sandberg.
VOOR GRONINGEN.
Jonkheeren
C. T. A. Albeda van Rensuma,
J. Jarges;

De Heeren
C. H. Gockinga,
P. G. van Iddekinge.

VOOR DRECHTE.
Jonkheer S. J. van Heyden tot de Reinestein.

VOOR LUXEMBURG.
De Heeren
J. A. d'Olimart,
Em. de Hofschmidt,

J. B. de Gerlache de Biourge;
De Baron De Tornaco de Berlo.